THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND MAY.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS in its last overland issue thus notices the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association :

The British Indian Association has held its twenty-ninth annual meeting. The importance of this Association is steadily growing. All its measures are marked by judicious moderation, and the suggestions made to the Government, on various public questions, are useful, and even valuable, from their practical and sound character. That these suggestions are not at all times adopted, in no way detracts, either from their importance or utility. The fact of an influential body of native gentlemen, such as the British Indian Association, uniting, and considering, and carefully analysing the various questions of Indian policy, cannot be over-rated, and when the steady growth of this Association is noted, and its constitutional efforts to secure the welfare of the interests it watches are considered, it is evident that such a body is a notable feature of the India of to-day.

THE SAME paper has the following anent the question of the arrest of zenana ladies in execution of decrees :

The recent case of the arrest of a purdahnasheen lady by order of the High Court has been viewed by the British Indian Association as a violation of the rights of Hindoo women. They recognise the law, and deprecate the indignity which its provisions inflict in such cases. A memorial to the Government of India has been resolved on, praying for a modification of the law in this respect. It is the first instance where the social, or perhaps religious, prejudices of the natives, have been trenched upon in any way. That being the law, its enforcement, under special circumstances, followed as a matter of course. That it should be the law, or that some method for the avoidance of the zenana cannot with safety be enacted, remains to be seen. The Government has, at all times, shown the utmost possible consideration for the religious prejudices of the natives; and it is very probable that some way of dealing with this question will be found, which, whilst it respects those prejudices, will, at the same time, provide for the strict and impartial administration of the law, and thus satisfy all parties.

IT IS stated that the bulk of the Earl of Beaconsfield's property is likely to go to his brother Ralph, Clerk at the Table in the House of Lords, between whom and the deceased Earl there has always existed the warmest brotherly affection. The amount of this property is smaller than most people would imagine. The Hughenden property, which is worth some £3000 a year, a few sound but not very valuable investments, and lastly, the lease of the house in Curzon-street which Lord Beconsfield acquired a few months ago, form the whole of the estate on which probate duty would have to be paid.

MR. GLADSTONE'S activity and industry are marvellous. The time which other Ministers are wont to pass in dozing upon the Treasury Bench he occupies in writing voluminous correspondence upon his knee in a new leathern protfolio, which he seems to have procured for the purpose. This was his mode of whiling away the tedium of the recent Kandahar debate, when it was essential that he should stay for the division. Just before the division, the right hon. gentleman, with his portfolio under his arm, elbowed his way into the lobby through a crowd of members at the bar, and on his return to the House with the stream of his supporters from the "No" lobby he was still seen to be hugging his precious budget of correspondence.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of "the further papers relating to the occupation of Kandahar." They consist of the minutes by Mr. Whitley Stokes Mr. J. Gibbs, and Sir Donald Stewart. Mr. Stokes complains that the Secretary of State for India has issued an order directing the Indian Government to withdraw our troops from Kandahar on the earliest suitable occasion, "without giving us a chance of remonstrating against a measure to which he must know that all the members of Lord Lytton's Government, and most of the members of Lord Ripon's, are strenuously opposed." Mr. Gibbs is of opinion that "sooner or later we shall hold Kandahar and Herat also." However, he sees many objections to our holding Kandahar now, and "many good reasons why we may retire from it with comparative ease;" and he does not, therefore, oppose the step. Sir Donald Stewart in his minute says :—"I do not myself consider Kandahar to be a place of great strategical value nor am I an advocate of annexation for any purpose, not even if it could be demonstrated without a shadow of doubt that our frontier would be improved and strengthened by such a measure. My objection, therefore, to the action of her Majesty's present Government in regard to Southern Afganistan is based, not on a disapproval of the effect of that action, but on their disregard of obligations which were formally and publicly undertaken by their predecessors in office in the name of her Majesty the Queen. But the deed is done. It is now useless to cry over spilt milk.

TUESDAY, 3RD MAY.

NIHILISM is the most repulsive feature of modern civilization. But it is making its way. It has established an organ in London called the *Freiheit*, conducted by some German Refugees. It thus held forth on the assassination of the Russian Emperor :

Triumph, triumph! . . . The Emperor of Russia is no more . . . One of those brave young men who produced the revolutionary movement in Russia, Rousakoff—with reverence be his name uttered—threw a dynamite bomb under the despot's carriage, which, indeed, did great damage to the conveyance and to its immediate neighbourhood, but left the crowned murderous thief uninjured. . . . Then flew another bomb. It fell at the despot's feet, shattered his legs, ripped open his belly, and caused many wounds and deaths among the surrounding military and civil Cossacks. Those who witnessed the scene were paralyzed, but the energetic bomb-thrower retained his composure and happily succeeded in escaping. The Emperor was conveyed to his palace, where for an hour and a half he was able, amid horrible sufferings, to meditate on his guilty life. At last he died—as a dog dies. . . . For three years has many a shot whistled past the ears of these monsters without—except in Nobiling's attempt—hurting a hair of their heads . . . The other rabble, too, which in various countries pull the wires of Government mechanism for the ruling classes experienced a powerful moral delirium and melted in tears of confession whether they were mere head lackeys on the steps of the Imperial throne or Republican regulation bandits of the first class. The whimpering was no less in France, in Switzerland and America than in Montenegro or Greece. A Gambetta caused the adjournment of the Chambers and thereby put an insult on France. The leaders of the ruling classes see in the successful destruction of an autocrat more than a mere act of homicide. They are in fact successful attack upon authority as such. They all know at the same time that every success has the wonderful power of instilling respect, but of inciting to imitation. Hence they are trembling from Constantinople to Washington, for their long forfeit heads. . . . What we might at any rate complain of is that so-called tyrannicide happens so seldom. If only a single crowned wretch were disposed of every month; in a short time no one would any more care to play the monarch. . . . Indeed we might actually wish that it should so turn out, for we hate the hypocritical mock-liberal monarch no less than the depots *sans phrase*, because the former, perhaps, have greater power of retarding the development of civilization than the latter, . . . Meanwhile, be this as it may, the throw was good, and we hope that it was not the last.

WE ARE glad to learn that the editor of the above paper Johann Most, is being prosecuted by Her Majesty's Government. He has been charged with having libelled the late Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and with having incited and encouraged certain persons unknown to commit murder in Europe, out of her Majesty's dominions. At the close of the case the Magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

THE HOME SECRETARY in announcing to the House of Commons the above prosecution made the following observations :

It would be a grave error to regard this matter solely or even principally from an international point of view. (Hear.) It is not so much as an offence against foreign Governments, but as a domestic crime, that such publications should be dealt with. (Cheers.) They constitute a gross and flagrant breach of our public morals. Incitements to murder, whether levelled against princes or peasants, against citizens or strangers, are like obscene libels, they attack the foundations of civil society and shock the conscience of mankind. No Government which desires to do its duty to the society with whose safety it is charged can tolerate the open advocacy of atrocious crimes. Those who are justly jealous of the rights of asylum will be the first to demand the punishment of its monstrous abuse, which, if permitted, would destroy the privilege. The refuge of a free state is not to be converted into a propaganda of assassination, whether at home or abroad. (Cheers.) It is for these reasons that Her Majesty's Government have determined that the persons responsible for this infamous outrage should be dealt with according to law.

A ROUGH CALCULATION of the results of the census in Bengal gives the total population at 68,750,747, of which 33,000,000 are males. The total increase since the last census is 6,025,907, or 9·6 per cent. Assam, is excluded. There has been an increase in every division in Bengal, except Burdwan, where the decrease is doubtless due to epidemic fever. Calcutta and the suburbs have been almost stationary; the total for both being 683,329 against 686,684 in 1876.

THE SHAH of Persia has sent Sepah Salar Azim to St. Petersburg with a sword of honour, worth £9,900, for the new Czar, and a splendid turquoise ring for the Czarina.

A THIRD INTERNATIONAL Geographical Congress is to be held at Venice on the 15th of September next, under the patronage of the King of Italy. An International Geographical Exhibition will be held at the same time.

IT IS stated that the Simla allowance of superior officers and clerks will be put on the same footing. Every officer, covenanted or uncovenanted, drawing not less than Rs. 400 per mensem, will henceforth receive Rs. 251-14-0 in full for his journey to Simla; every officer drawing less than that will receive only Rs 125-15-0. The "Simla Allowances" are to be one-third of the salary, but not to exceed Rs. 50 a month, or to be less than Rs. 20. In all cases Family Allowances are to be swept away. We agree with our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that the two classes are in quite different positions and that it is invidious to rank them together as respects certain disadvantages only.

IN THE course of his speech Lord Hartington said that Sir Neville Chamberlain, late Commander-in-Chief of Madras, authorized him to state that in his opinion in the retention of Kandahar we should be "committing the greatest possible blunder, and he founds his judgement mainly on political grounds."

WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY.

WE HAVE received the following from the Mayor of Chandernagore :

"Will you kindly inform the public that an attempt to swindle is presently made in the shape of a *Grand Distribution of Prizes in aid of the Building fund of the Chandernagore Hospital for the sick poor* under the name of *M. Lefranc, Director and Treasurer* of this swindle. This attempt cannot harm but the public of Calcutta buying tickets in Calcutta from the agents of M. Lefranc, as here we are taking our precautions to stop all letters addressed to M. Lefranc, who is not a resident of Chandernagore, and to trace the persons who is thus deceiving the public. There is presently no other lottery started with the authorization of the French Government, but the Chandernagore lottery organised by Father Barthet and conducted by him with the assistance of a Committee for the completion of the Church."

THE FOLLOWING is a *fac simile* of a card which has been sent to all the members of the present ministry and is said to have had considerable circulation. :

[A CARD]
SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
HONOR,
THE BELOVED WIFE OF JOHN BULL, ESQ.,
WHO DIED AT KANDAHAR,
And was buried in the Transvaal, March, 1881,

Her end was "PEACE."

THE CZAR of Russia has hardly assumed the reins of Government when there are rumours of political intrigues in favour of his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, the brother of the late Emperor. The prime agent in this new movement is believed to be the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of Constantine, and he has been arrested and confined in one of his father's castles near St. Petersburg, to prevent further mischief.

AT THE Dublin police court Sir Walter Nugent, of Donore, Multifarnham, county Westmeath, a baronet well known in sporting circles, was charged with having forged the name of Mr. Robert Caddell, D. L., to a bill for £1,600, which bill was lodged in the Royal Bank to Sir Walter's credit, and against which he drew by cheques to the amount of £1,530. Pending the arrest of Lady Nugent, who has disappeared, the case was adjourned.

THE GERMAN Parliament has adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the resolution of Herr Windthorst, recommending international treaties for the prosecution and extradition of persons guilty of murdering, attacking or conspiring against life of the chiefs of the States which shall join the proposed League. Instigation to these crimes is to be regarded as conspiring, and the nationality of the culprit is to make no difference in the application of the law, except that natives are always to be punished at home, and foreigners residing in strange lands are to be extradited upon special request to the Governments in whose territory the crime had been committed. Herr Hanel, the Liberal spokesman, though he voted for the motion, said he doubted the expediency of the step; and the Social Democrats stated that they would abstain

from voting. Only three members voted against the motion—Herren Richter and Woellmer and Professor Virchow.

THE VIENNA CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* hears that the Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia will probably meet at Ems, or some other German watering-place, during the summer, and it is reported that Prince Bismarck, Count Schouvaloff, Count Andrassy, and other statesmen will accompany their Majesties. The same correspondent mentions a report that it is proposed to hold an International Conference of Jurists to discuss the question of political refugees and their rights.

WE CULL the following figures from Mr. Gladstone's Budget: The gross revenue of the year just closed had amounted to £81,041,000, the Budget estimate being £82,691,000, but the gain was more apparent than real. The following is a comparative statement :—

	Estimate.	Receipt.
Customs	£19,300,000	£19,184,000
Excise	25,150,000	25,300,000
Stamps	11,800,000	11,940,000
Taxes	2,760,000	2,740,000
Income-tax	10,425,000	10,650,000

The increase of revenue over the estimate was £1,345,000, but of that only £378,000 was derived from taxes. He has afforded some relief to brewers of beer.

THURSDAY 5TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that some gentlemen of Hooghly have formed a project of establishing a medical school where instruction will be given in the Ayurveda system of medicine and medical treatment. The scheme is not a new one, it had been put forth many a time before, but it failed for want of public support. We hope the present scheme will meet with a better fate.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fulbary on the Northern Bengal State Railway writes:

"Cholera and cattle disease are making a havoc among men and beasts. Tantalising clouds gather and vanish and we are subjected to scorching, dry, and sultry heat with redoubled vigour. The booking clerk and the ticket collector of the Parbuttypore Station were lately charged with forging tickets. The first has been committed to the Sessions and the second discharged.

DURING the month of April last 18,937 persons visited the Indian Museum, of whom 18,545 were natives and 392 Europeans.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the night of the 24th April last a daring burglary was committed on the house of one Nuffer Chunder Ghose at Belghoria in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta. Two of the house-breakers, who had entered the house, had been seized by the legs by the owner, but the comrades of the former came to his rescue and severely wounded the owner of the house. The owner called aloud for help but none came either from the police or the neighbours. At last Babu Woomesh Chunder Mookerjea on hearing what had happened brought him medical assistance. The question is—where was the Police? As usual they were not found when most wanted.

A MAHOMEDAN priest of a commanding appearance, writes a correspondent, is now travelling in some of the Bengal districts and was lately at Magura in Jessore. He pretends to be a saint and to act under the inspiration of the Prophet. People have come to entertain a firm belief in the man's power of healing obstinate and incurable diseases by sprinkling upon the sufferers his charmed water.

THE SIMLAH water works threaten to come to a deadlock. It appears that the local Municipality agreed to take a loan of 7 lakhs for the water-works and Rs. 5 lakhs for general local improvements. The water-works were in the hands of the Public Works Department of the Government of the Punjab, and the expenditure already incurred has exceeded 9 lakhs, and the Government has asked the Municipality to take over the works. The Municipality have resolved to make a representation to Government that they are altogether unprepared to be called on to make any contribution towards the cost of the water-works in excess of seven lakhs. With this representation the Committee have expressed their readiness, if required to do so by Government, to take over the water-works in their present avowedly incomplete condition, and to provide for the ordinary current repairs and maintenance of existing works.

FRIDAY 6TH MAY.

A WIDOW MARRIAGE, the first of its kind in the Bhattia community, has been celebrated at Bombay. The bride, Bai Dahibai, is the daughter of Shet Thackersey Premji of Bombay, and the widow of the late Jetha Vussonji. The bridegroom is Chatoorbhooj Callianji, a well-to-do tradesman. There was a large gathering of Guzerati and Marathi ladies and gentlemen.

THE KNIGHT LIBEL CASE, it is said, has assumed a new phase, and may collapse without any trial. Mr. Knight, it would seem, applied to the Attorney-General to quash his commital for trial, a right which might be exercised at discretion by that officer in cases where the prosecution is instituted by a private person in the name of the Queen. The Attorney-General having given notice to the other side, the parties appeared before him a couple days before the mail left, the prosecutor being represented by Mr. Gorst, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Montagu Williams, and the defendant by Mr. Waddy, Q.C., and Mr. Besley. The matter was fully argued, and the Attorney-General seemed to think the defendant very hardly dealt with, and he pressed Mr. Gorst to assign any valid reason why he should not resort to a civil action. The counsel for the prosecutor, however, took his stand on the undoubted right he possessed by law to bring a criminal charge, of which right he did not see why he should be deprived, however much the exercise thereof might inconvenience the defendant. At the same time he hinted that his client was not disposed to bring a civil action, a confession not very flattering to the prosecutor, showing as it does, that he is unwilling to allow a Commission to investigate matters in this country, where access could readily be had to the principal witnesses. The Attorney-General was expected to give his decision in a few days. When an order for the transference of the trial from the Old Baily to the Court of Queen's bench was made, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Coleridge) remarked that he was surprised that a case of this nature should have been made the subject of a criminal prosecution, as the defendant was thus placed at a most serious disadvantage.

THE INDU-PROKASH has the following :

Natives vs. Europeans. The Government of Madras seems to keep this distinction in a very nice manner indeed! From the 1st May till 31st August all the Offices of Government in that Presidency are to have the use of *punkahs*, European officers *alone* being allowed their use throughout the year! What next?

WE MUST say we cannot agree with our above-named contemporary in the following: "The proposal to make the posts of Town Councillors "honorary" has, as might have been expected, fallen through. We cannot overlook the fact that the Town Council is not a mere deliberative body, that its members have to meet once at least in every week to transact public business and that before they attend the Council, they have to read as regularly a mass of papers, which is no light task. Now, what right has the public of Bombay to expect a gentleman to serve in this way without a fair remuneration?" The members of the Town Council in Calcutta have not only to attend once every week but sometimes more than once, and also to go through "a mass of papers," but they work without "remuneration."

THE PERSONALTY of the late Mr. Thomas Carlyle is sworn under £35,000, almost entirely the fruit of his literary labours. He made this accumulation by his frugal habits.

STRANGE DISCLOSURES were made in the Correctional Chamber of Brussels connected with the abduction of young girls. An accomplice said that for two years past he had been in the habit of visiting England, Belgium, Holland, and Germany with his mistress for the purpose of procuring young girls. He received 200f. for every girl whom he decoyed.

SATURDAY 7TH MAY.

THE ALBERT COLLEGE of Calcutta is affiliated to the Calcutta University up to First Arts Standard. This College belongs to the Progressive Brahmos. The City College belongs to the Sadharani Brahmos.

THE READER has doubtless heard much about Mother Shipton's prophesy. But in a late number of *Notes and Queries* it is proved that such a person as Mother Shipton never existed, and a contributor confesses that he is the author of all that lady's prophecies, which he produced in quaint and mediæval style making them chime in with modern events.

THE ENGLISHMAN draws attention to an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* entitled "the Pellagra in Italy," which gives an account of a population, to whose uttermost wretchedness the state of the labouring classes and poorer tenants in Tirhut and Chapra, our contemporary says, is the very lap of luxury.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's office :

Simla May 2nd—The force marched on the 30th April from Barwand, seven miles to the entrance of the Khyssara Gorge, where it halted on the 1st May. Some Maliks from Nano and Khyssara have come in. All is quiet,

3rd.—The force has continued its march from the entrance of the Khyssara Gorge over the Shanwand Kotal into Khyssara Valley. Most of the Khyssara Maliks have come in.

4th.—It is reported from Herat that Satrip has been reconciled to Ayub, and has given him his daughter in marriage. Sirdar Hashim Khan is in Herat, but is suspected by Ayub. The latter is also reported to have lost all confidence in the Herati troops who are being disarmed and disbanded. The Kandahar regiments at Herat, of which there are nominally three, are very weak in number. All is quiet about Girishk. Several Alizai chiefs have come in, and professed allegiance to the Amir.

5th.—The force halted on the 2nd of May in the Khyssara Valley while a survey party visited Khandigha. Some Maliks from Wano Shakai and Badar came into the Camp.

News from Mandalay, dated 27th April, reports that the Captain of a Bhamo Steamer states that all the cotton boats have returned to Bhamo in consequence of an insurrection against the Chinese having broken out among the Panthays.

IN A RECENT issue we acknowledged the receipt of a pamphlet on the homœopathic treatment of malarious fever. It contains some very valuable hints, which a layman can easily understand.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a reply to the letter about the Serampore Municipality, which we published last week. We hold it over till the next issue for want of space.

THERE WERE 263 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 30th April, of which 68 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 61 from fevers, 30 from bowel-complaints, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 16 from convulsions, 26 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Five children were still-born, 52 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 29 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15. The average of daily mortality was 37·5

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the arrangements made for the removal and deposit of night-soil in the North Suburban Municipality, writes:—"The night-soil of the Burranuggur Jute Mills, where more or less 5000 people of all ages are at work, is deposited in the fields between Bonhooghly and Belghoria east of the Barrackpore road. Night-soil carts of the jute mills are driven through the streets of the Suburbs at all hours of the day from before sun-rise to sun-set. The filth is poured into holes dug in the ground which are not covered up, and they being situated in the midst of populous villages, have proved a great nuisance. Rich and influential people having their garden-houses in the neighbourhood of the obnoxious fields have the power of fighting with the Municipality but the poor are quite helpless."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London April 30th—A long discussion took place in the House of Commons last night relating to the opium trade. The Marquis of Hartington said that the Indian Government had been requested to consider the whole system with a view to making the connexion of the Indian Government with the opium traffic less direct. The report of the committee of enquiry into the Indian Military accounts recommend the appointment of a permanent Committee in London as a final revisional authority. In this recommendation Lord Hartington concurs.

1st—The Queen visited the grave of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden yesterday. The Radicals are opposing the proposal to erect a monument to his Lordship. Great alarm is being felt in London owing to the prevalence of small-pox there.

2nd.—Dublin has been proclaimed, and important arrests are momentarily expected. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Catholic Hierarchy, declining the demands contained in their late manifesto respecting the Irish Land Bill.

3rd.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said the Sultan had issued an Imperial firade accepting the proposed settlement of the Greek Frontier Question. The House of Commons resumed the debate on the Irish Land Bill. Lord Elcho moved the rejection of the Bill. The Conservative Party will support Lord Elcho's motion. After some discussion the House agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

4th.—The British man-of-war, the *Doterel*, was blown up on the 26th April at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan. The Captain and men were saved. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown.

4th.—The Committee of the *Metallic* Conference has now arranged the draft of the programme, and the Conference will shortly reassemble.

The latest particulars concerning the blowing up of the man-of-war *Doterel* state that 8 officers and 135 men were killed. It is supposed that the boiler exploded, thus exploding the powder magazine.

5th.—In a speech delivered at Kettering yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote denounced what he termed the communist policy of the present Government. The Home Rulers will propose a vote of censure in the House of Commons against Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for having ordered the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M. P.

6th.—In pursuance of a notice of motion given by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on the 8th April, he, last night, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Haines and all the officers and men composing the army engaged in the Afghanistan war. The House of Lords unanimously adopted Lord Granville's motion. In the House of Commons the same vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Hartington, and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. T. M. Healy member for Wexford, proposed an amendment, seconded by Mr. J. O'Kelly, member for Roscommon, as a protest against

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an unjust war. Several Radical members bitterly attacked General Roberts' conduct at Kabul. The House ultimately agreed to Lord Hartington's motion by 304 votes against 20.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Criminal Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1880. 2. Sanitary Primer, Lucknow. 3. Criticisms, on Fred. Fanthome's Lecture on India delivered at Meerut. By Anundochunder Singha. 4. Opinions on Dr. Brojonath Shaha, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Civil Station, Rangamati. 5. Cetywayo and Langalibalele. The Bishop of Natal's interview with the ex-Zulu King. 6. The Aborigines' Friend No. X, new series, for April, 1881. 7. The Oriental Miscellany for May, 1881. 8 Messrs. John Dickenson & Co.'s monthly price list of printing paper, cards &c. for May 1881. 9. Prospectus of a Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary by Sashibhusun Roy, Kabiraj. 10. Saddarshanna-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol, V. No. 2, February 1881. 11. Subdakulpadruma or the reprint of the Encylopædic Dictionary of the late Sir Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Vol. VII. Nos. 14 to 17. 12. Rudrachundra—a drama. By Rubindranath Tagore. 13. Prospectus of the reprint of the Samveda Sanhita with the aid of the Government of India with notes, commentary, and Bengali translation. 14. Paricharica—a Bengali monthly for Baisakh 1288 B. E. 15. Kulpana—Do. Do.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 10th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electro-magnetic Rotations. Volta-electric and magneto-electric Induction.

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 11th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 12th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Earth moves round the Sun.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 14th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Magnesium and its Salts.

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, May 9, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXIX.

(*Concluded*).

We think it is now time for us to close the present series of articles on the Report of the Rent-Law Commission. We commenced it on the 26th July 1880, and for nearly ten months we have gone on week after week discussing the proposals and recommendations of the Commission. We are afraid we have tired the patience of the reader. We had one great object in view in commencing the series—we sought to rouse public opinion on this vitally important question, and we venture to think that that object has been attained. No measure of Government of late years has attracted so much public attention as this. It has been discussed throughout the country, and representations have poured in upon Government from all quarters. The discussion which has followed the proposed Rent Bill is in marked contrast to what took place when the Rent Bill of 1859 was passed. That Bill sounded the first tocsin of Revolution in the Rent-law of Bengal, but it was lost amid the din and turmoil which then filled the country in consequence of the Mutiny. The only representation of any note, which was then submitted to Government, came from the British Indian Association. But even that vigilant body did not then shew sufficient activity in the matter. It contented itself with submitting a memorial to the Legislative Council. It did not then take any steps, as it has done on the present occasion, to organize public opinion on the subject. The times were out of joint, and political agitation was naturally at a stand-still. But the times have since changed. The Government has now become more alive to public opinion than ever. Sir Ashley Eden has invited expression of public opinion from all quarters. He asked district officers both executive and judicial to express their opinion on the Bill. He invited the public Associations to discuss the Bill. He appealed to the leading men in the districts to consider the Bill. He then offered every facility in the way of discussion. He caused the Bill and the Report of the Commission to be translated into Bengali, Urdu, and Hindi, and the translations to be extensively circulated. He went further and deputed Mr. Reynolds to tap the great centres of Mofussil opinion. Thus ample opportunity has been given to the public for a thorough discussion of the Bill.

These discussions have had the desired effect. They have shewn how arbitrary, one-sided, and revolutionary the Bill of the Rent Commission is. No one questions the great ability with which the Report of the Rent Commission has been written and the Bill has been prepared by them. But unfortunately the Commission proceeded on the assumption that it was their mission to re-distribute landed property in Bengal, in fact to reconstruct society. They laid the flattering unction to their soul that their Bill would realize paradise upon earth. That we do not exaggerate when we say this we will show by quoting their own words. They wrote: "In concluding the task which has been entrusted to us, and the difficulty of which may be fairly postulated without the appearance of magnifying our duties, we indulge no undoubting confidence that, if the Bill which we have framed becomes law, it will ensure to the rural community of these Provinces a PARADISE of agricultural peace and prosperity, undisturbed by litigation and untroubled by famine and all the accidents to which the husbandman's life is especially subject in this country." Alas for human ambition! Before the Bill is even formally introduced into the Legislative Council it has been condemned on all sides. Neither the landlords nor the tenants or their friends and spokesmen like it. The Government has not accepted it. It has openly declared that it does not pledge itself to the Bill in its entirety. It commissioned Mr. Reynolds to revise it. It now appears that some of the members of the Commission were at variance with each other respecting some of the most important provisions of the Bill. Thus for instance the conversion of 100 biga jotes into permanent under-tenures we are told was an idea of Mr. Dampier and Dr. Field, with which the other members of the Commission did not sympathize. Then three years' occupancy right was a proposal of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy in which the other members did not concur. Again, the compensation clauses are now disowned by their own authors. The abbreviated procedure is now generally admitted to be insufficient for the purpose for which it is intended. Regarding the question of subletting the members were not only not unanimous but not in a position to give a conclusive opinion. The result is that the Bill of the Commission is the child of many fathers, who have contributed to the embodiment of different parts, but who each in his turn disown the parts for which they individually are not responsible. No wonder then that a measure so circumstanced should meet with general disapproval. The result is that it is practically shelved by the Secretary of State. The Marquis of Hartington has even refused to print the Report of the Commission as a Parliamentary blue-book. In reply to a question put by Mr. Errington in the House of Commons his Lordship said "that the Commissioners' report on the Bengal Land Laws was a very lengthy document, and would be placed in the library, but an abstract would be furnished to members. It should be understood that the proposals were those of the Commissioners, and had not been accepted by the Legislative Council of Bengal." This means that the Bill of the Commission, as we have remarked above, has been practically shelved by the Secretary of State. The Bengal Government has not, however, given up the game. We believe it is still engaged in fitting out the vessel, but we hope it will steer clear of the shoals and sandbanks, which have ship-wrecked the venture of the Commission.

But the cardinal mistake we must candidly confess was committed by Government. It hastily undertook the gigantic task of revolutionizing the substantive law. As the British Indian Association in their letter to Government, which we noticed last week, justly remark: "It has been a received maxim in legislation that no change in law should be made unless there was an absolute and well-ascertained necessity for it; such necessity should be expressed by the general sense of the people, by deeply and widely felt wants, by some administrative difficulty or by some exigencies in the social economy of the country. No such conditions, however, exist for a change in the substantive Rent Law of Bengal. Until the Government had led the way as it were by the appointment of the Rent Commission not a voice had been heard calling for a change in the law. No want or wish was expressed for such a change. Not a single instance occurred of the administrative machinery coming to a dead-lock in the absence of such change nor has the progress of social economy received any check from want of such a change. If the Government had any doubt on these points, it might have instituted a proper and organized local enquiry by taking the evidence of competent persons on the subject. Instead of appointing a Commission to amend the Rent Law, it might have charged it to enquire into and report on the necessity for the desired amendment of the law. In the United Kingdom, as indeed in all other civilized countries, such enquiry generally precedes legislation, but unhappily as regards this momentous land question of Bengal, which affects millions of people, and interests hundreds of millions of sterling worth, execution has preceded enquiry, a foregone conclusion has taken the place of unbiassed investigation, assumption that of logical deduction." The landholders of Bengal had asked for facilities in the realization of arrears of rent, and the Government had more than once acknowledged the justice of their demand. The original project of legislation was restricted to that object. But the Government was suddenly seized with a fever of land-law reform, and without condescending to enquire whether there was any real necessity for change in the substantive law, it appointed the Commission to draft a bill from the bowels of their own consciousness. But the most violent partizans of land-law reform admit that the "existing land-law of Bengal is one of the justest in the world." Mr. O'Donnell, whom we take to be the most earnest spokesman of Bengal land-law reformers, says in a letter to this journal: "As to the land question in Bengal Proper and chiefly in Eastern Bengal I am most clearly of opinion that the proprietors of land use their rights with justice and moderation, at the same time that it very frequently happens that they have the greatest difficulty in collecting rents. There are exceptions, but when a zemindar is oppressive it is the fault of the administration and not of the existing land-law, which is one of the justest in the world. If the law is moderately enforced real wrong-doing to the tenantry is impossible, and it is most happily the fact that in Bengal Proper the local officials—chiefly civilians of the competitive era—enforce our admirable law with justice and consideration for the rights of all persons having an interest in the land. It is well known how greatly agrarian relations in Behar differ from those of Bengal. The points of difference, however, are not in any way connected with the provisions of the law, for in both provinces they are the same, but are to be found in the fact that an old-world school of officers has allowed the law to remain a dead letter in Behar till twenty years after it was passed." Again: "All the talk we hear about the great reform in Behar, that is to result from the new Land Act, is a folly of follies. What can the Behar tenant have better than fixity of tenure and fair rents assessed by the Civil Courts? That he has already as far as legislation can give it him. It is only disobedience of that law by certain high-placed officers that has prevented the Behar tenantry from being as well-to-do as I am glad to say their fellows in Bengal generally are." So much for necessity of change in the substantive law.

We repeat we deny that there is necessity for

change in the substantive Rent-law of Bengal, but if the Government is determined to legislate on the subject, it ought to take the advice of the British Indian Association. The Association urge that "legislation ought to be based on the results of enquiries conducted by a Commission or any other constituted authority into the circumstances and economic condition of each district in Bengal and Behar. An enquiry of the nature mentioned would bring into light the peculiarities of each district, the respective rights of landlords and tenants as recognised by local custom and usage in such district, the economic conditions regulating rent, and the changes if any introduced by the later laws, and would enable Government and the public to judge whether any and what changes are necessary in the existing substantive law." And this was exactly the course followed in England on the subject of land-law reform in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone in introducing the Irish Land Bill said :

Let us consider, in the first place, what is the guidance to which we might naturally look for our direction in the framing of a Bill upon Irish land. We found in existence when we came into Office a Commission which had been appointed by the former Government a Commission with extraordinary width and scope to investigate the working of the land Acts. Their report was sure to be a considerable element in the consideration of the case ; but at the same time, it would hardly be expected that we, on this side of the House, as a Government formed from this side of the House, would be content with the sole verdict of that Commission, partly because of the gravity of the case and partly because we thought it necessary that a body should be appointed which might give its undivided attention to the thorough and searching investigation of the Irish land question. Her Majesty was advised to appointment a Commission, and we have now the results of both Commissions.

This is the most rational process—enquire before you seek to amend, but the Government here has reversed the principle. We hope it will now retrace its steps.

We have no wish to further prolong the discussion, though we are free to confess that we have by no means exhausted the subject. But as we have attained the object we had in view in commencing the series, we lay down our pen for the present. We may, however, mention that a general desire having been expressed for a collection of the articles in a handy form we propose to reprint them in the shape of a pamphlet as early as practicable.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

IT will be in the recollection of the reader that a missionary clique calling itself the General Council on Education in India, had waited upon Lord Ripon last year on the eve of his departure from England, with a memorial praying that the funds now devoted to high education in this country should be diverted to the extension of mass education. The same clique has recently presented a similar memorial to the Marquis of Hartington. The memorialists took their stand upon the Education Despatch of 1854, and the Duke of Argyll's declaration made in 1870 that "Government expenditure should be mainly directed to the provision of an elementary education for the mass of the people of India." They contended that notwithstanding this declaration and the principles laid down in the Despatch the Government of India still maintained many colleges, and spent £90,000 per annum "for the education of about 6,500 undergraduates of the richer classes for lucrative appointments, a sum nearly equal to that set apart from the Imperial Treasury for the elementary instruction of the millions of the poor in all India;" that sufficient encouragement was not given to local effort and private benevolence as provided for in the Despatch ; and that while provision was made for the education of only 1,812,348 children in India, there was no provision made for 25,532,576 children of school-going age. The memorialists accordingly, prayed "either that a large sum should be set aside out of the Imperial revenue for the purposes of elementary education, or that an enquiry should be made into the working of the Education Despatch."

It will be thus seen that "mass education" is the cry which the missionary clique has raised. This cry is on the face of it so taking that unsophisticated people are easily misled by it. Even the good Lord Halifax, the author of the Education Despatch of 1854, has been taken in by the cry. His Lordship, in introducing the deputation of the General Council of Education in India to Lord Hartington, regretted that very little had been done by the Government in the direction of educating the great mass of the people. If His Lordship had known the real aim and object of the missionary gentlemen, who have constituted themselves into the so-called General Council on Education in India, he would never have supported their views. The simple truth is, that the Christian societies, whose representatives waited in deputation upon the Marquis of Ripon last year and upon the Maquis of Hartington this year, desire nothing less than that the Government of India should withdraw altogether from the field of higher education, and make over superior and secondary instruction entirely to the missionaries, engaging itself solely in the extension of primary education among the mass of the people. Now, does a strict adherence to the principle laid down in the Despatch of 1854, we would ask, require the Government to do this? The objects of that Despatch, as the reader knows, were two-fold *viz.*, to provide superior education for the higher classes, and elementary instruction for the masses. The General Council on Education is greatly mistaken in thinking that the chief object of the Despatch was to promote primary education. Indeed, the Despatch contained a complete scheme for the higher education of the upper classes. The authors of that document certainly looked forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government might be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when the existing Government schools and colleges, particularly those of the higher order might be transferred to the management of local bodies aided by the State. But the question is—has the time contemplated by the framers of the Despatch arrived ? Is there now such a demand for education in the country that Government schools might be closed without injury to the public interests ? Those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the country will not hesitate to answer these questions in the negative. If the Government should now withdraw from direct teaching in colleges and higher schools, the inevitable consequence of the measure would be to place superior and secondary instruction entirely in the hands of missionaries. Would such a thing be desirable ? There can be no gainsaying the fact that the primary object which missionaries have in view in giving education is proselytism. If the higher education of the country should be entrusted to them our countrymen will naturally come to suspect that the Government means to interfere with their religion. Our rulers cannot be too careful in a matter like this. We are glad to observe that Lord Hartington has fully recognised this position. In replying to the memorial presented to him, His Lordship said : "He could not help feeling that any proposed change that raised the slightest suspicion in the minds of the people of India in that matter would necessarily, and perhaps not unnaturally, be met with the strongest opposition in that country. He was, therefore, glad to hear that the gentlemen who composed the deputation, were sincerely desirous of promoting that which would undoubtedly be an enormous advantage to the people of India, the spread of education among them, and that any result in the direction of religious change which might follow it was not the primary object they had in view." Whether the members of the deputation have this object in view or not, the placing of the higher education of the country in their hands would be regarded by the people as a change in the system of education "with the view of encouraging religious proselytism." It has from the beginning of British rule been a fundamental principle that Government should abstain altogether from any thing which could be construed into an attempt to interfere with religious belief. Should the Government, then, withdraw from direct teaching in higher schools and colleges and transfer them to the management of missionary bodies, the people, we do not hesitate to say, will firmly believe that the object of Government is to encourage religious proselytism.

It is a mistake to think as we have over and over again shewn in these columns, that our higher schools and colleges are chiefly or even mainly, attended by "the richer classes." The returns prepared by the late Messrs. Woodrow and Sutcliffe have proved to demonstration that the bulk of our collegiate pupils come from the lower and middle classes. The richer classes as a body have not yet taken to higher education in English. In the memorial presented to Lord Ripon last year the General Council on Education in India had stated that of the entire sum set apart from the imperial revenue for education, about one-fourth was expended on Government colleges and higher schools, and only one-twelfth on the primary education of the great mass of the poor. The inaccuracy of this statement was exposed in these columns. Now, the Council says in the Memorial to Lord Hartington that the expenditure from the imperial Treasury on elementary instruction is nearly equal to the sum set apart for higher education. The significance of this admission is obvious. In Bengal the total grant for education in 1879 was Rs. 21,72,000, and out of that sum Rs. 2,81,000 went to primary education and Rs. 2,33,000 was spent on high education. The General Council on Education in India should bear the fact in mind that Government derives benefit from expenditure on the colleges and higher schools, as they supply a class of efficient, useful and cheap officials for manning the different branches of the public service.

THE PERSONAL LAW OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

MR. AMEER ALI, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is one of the leading representatives of the educated and enlightened Mahomedans of Bengal. Thoroughly conversant with the literature and laws of his own community he has superadded thereto a high European culture and juridical lore. He has given a very satisfactory evidence of his extensive knowledge and acquirements in his new work entitled, "The Personal Law of the Mahomedans." This book consists of certain discourses which he delivered as Lecturer on Mahomedan law at the Presidency College, Calcutta. In his preface Mr. Ameer Ali points out why a knowledge of Mahomedan law has fallen into discount in this country. He says : "In India, even among educated Moslems, a knowledge of the Mussulman law, if not actually obsolete, has become extremely rare. Few cultivate it as a science, or study it analytically as a branch of comparative law. Those who apply themselves to its study are satisfied with a barren and unprofitable acquaintance with the simple rules of inheritance. This is the consequence of the policy inaugurated by Lord William Bentinck. Prior to his time, the Mussulmans occupied the foremost position among the people of India. The cultivation of their law and their literature was encouraged by successive British Governors ; their traditions were respected, and they themselves were treated with a certain amount of consideration due to the former rulers of the land. All this changed under Lord William Bentinck's administration, and the Indian Mahomedans were relegated into the cold shade of neglect. Their institutions gradually died out, and the old race of *Moulvis* and *Muftes*, who had shed a lustre on the reigns of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Marquis of Hastings became extinct. Whilst the French in Algeria were endeavouring to give a new impetus to the cultivation of Moslem law and literature by subventions and Government assistance, and whilst they were utilising the indigenous institutions with the object of improving the condition of their subjects, the British in India allowed the study of every branch of Mahomedan learning to fall into decay. The mischief which has resulted from this mistaken policy can hardly be overrated." Mr. AmeerAli is a bold and zealous champion of his co-religonists, and he has, therefore, every right to advocate their interests as contradistinguished from those of the general community of

India. But we cannot agree with him that Lord William Bentinck was mistaken in freeing the English administration of the country of the old Mahomedan leaven. In the early days of British rule the criminal law administered in this country was mostly borrowed from the Mahomedans, but who will deny that Macaulay's Penal Code has been a decided improvement? Then the Persian language was the language of the courts, but it was but fair that the vernacular of the district or province should be the language of the courts, and the change of policy has been hailed by the people as a just recognition of their national rights. If the Mahomedan law-officer has been abolished, so has the Hindu law-officer, and in this respect no invidious distinction has been made. Then we are of opinion that the Government is not at all wanting in its consideration for Mahomedans of position, learning and note—on the contrary it is believed that some officers are too much prepossessed in their favour for their peculiarly winning manners. The Government shews every desire to foster Mahomedan education and learning, and also to second every independent effort towards that end. What could be more encouraging than the sympathy and support accorded by some of the highest officers of the State towards Syud Ahmed's Oriental College? Unfortunately it is the Mahomedans themselves, who keep themselves aloof from the general progress of the age, and consequently they lag behind in the race for general improvement. But at the same time we confess that the Government does not take sufficient care for the proper elucidation of the Mahomedan law by its courts. Its judicial officers are not properly trained in the Mahomedan law, and consequently, as Mr. Ameer Ali remarks, "it is not unfrequent even now to find cases decided by the highest law Courts against every principle of the Mahomedan law." The same remark applies to the exposition of the Hindu law. The truth is there is not a proper machinery for the education of our judges in the Hindu and Mahomedan laws. These judges do not as a rule draw their knowledge of these laws from the fountain-source. As regard Mahomedan law, Mr. Ameer Ali says, Macnaghten's "Principles and Precedents of the Mahommedan Law," Hamilton's translation of the Persian version of the "Hedaya," Baillie's "Digest," Shamachurn Sircar's "Lectures," and Mr. Rumsey's "Law of Inheritance" are the only works in the English language which require any specific mention. On the other hand our author remarks: "The French works on Mussulman law and Mussulman jurisprudence throw into shade anything existing in the English language. D'Ohsson's "Tableau Generale de la Empire Ottoman," published under the patronage of the King of Sweden in 1787, will always remain a magnificent monument of Western genius and industry. It contains by far the most complete and correct summary of the Hanafi law, civil, criminal, political and moral, in force in the Ottoman Empire. Besides D' Ohsson's grand work, Perron, Santay ra, Querry, Sice Lasalle, De Menervill, Du Caurroy, Vincent and various others have enriched the French language with valuable contributions on Mahomedan law." But it must be confessed that the educated Mahomedans are themselves not doing much in the way of the elucidation of their own laws.

The treatise before us has two distinguishing qualities—it is lucid and thoughtful. Mr. Ameer Ali brings out prominently the superior position of woman under the Mahomedan law. He says, "under the Islamic laws a woman occupies a superior legal position to that of her English sister." With regard to marriage he says: "A Moslem marriage is a civil act, needing no mollah, requiring no sacred rite. The contract of marriage gives the man no power over the woman's person beyond what the law defines, and none whatever upon her goods and property." Polygamy is a recognized institution among the Mahomedans, but our author says that in all advanced Moslem communities, polygamy is as much opposed to the Islamic laws as it is to the general progress of civilised society and true culture. In India especially this idea is becoming a strong moral, if not a religious conviction, and many extraneous circumstances in combination with this growing feeling are tending to root out the existence of polygamy from among the Mussulmans. The seclusion of females, says our author, had been in practice among most of the nations of antiquity from the earliest times. The harem is a Mahomedan institution. But our author says that "the Arabic word *Harem*, erroneously construed by Europeans to mean the imprisonment of women, signifies the women's apartment; and the Odalishques among the Turks resemble the *demoiselle de compagnie* among the Germans," within the sacred precincts of the *zenana* or *anderoon* (as it is called in Persia) the wife reigns supreme." And this is perfectly true. It is the same with the Hindus.

As the reader will progress through the work, he will find himself the more and more interested in the history of Mahomedan institutions and civilization as illustrated by the personal law of the Mahomedans. Our author deserves great credit for not only presenting his book in a readable form but also for so arranging his subjects as to mark prominently the distinguishing features of personal rights and status under the Mahomedan law. It deserves to be carefully studied by every one who takes interest in the laws of the Mahomedans.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON THE CONDITION OF BRITISH INDIA.

WE have already briefly noticed Sir Richard Temple's recent lecture at Manchester. The prevailing tone of public utterances on India since his return to England, the reader knows, has been optimistic; but nowhere did his optimism come out in such fulness as in his address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on "the present condition and future prospects of British India." This address is remarkable for the inaccurate and distorted statements it contains. As Sir Richard is coming to be regarded in England as an authority on Indian affairs, we cannot allow these statements to pass uncontradicted. We have neither time nor space to examine all the misleading statements, which Sir Richard Temple made. We will, however, notice some of the most important of them. Sir Richard contends, in opposition to what he calls the pessimist view of the question, that the material prosperity of British India is increasing. The evidence he brings forward in support of his position consists of a series of vague generalities and unsupported assertions. The drain of wealth to England is admitted, but Sir Richard Temple considers that the services of the Englishmen thus secured more than compensate India for this. He did not condescend to examine this point in detail and contented himself with a bare assertion. He praised the people of England for their philanthrophy in having lent tens of millions of money, at much lower rates of interest than would have been obtained in India in itself, and thereby causing a direct saving to the pockets of the people of India. But Sir Richard did not care to consider whether these sums of money the British public could have more profitably invested elsewhere. He thinks the population of India is not materally increasing and that the food-supply is sufficient. The population is, no doubt, too thick in certain central districts, but he points out that the great continent of India was thinly rather than densely populated, and that there is still abundance of fields for agriculture awaiting the invasion of the plough. Sir Richard, in fact, says that a large part of the country is under-populated, and that colonization in that part might relieve the pressure in the thickly-peopled tracts, where the Famine Commission has shown, there is no room for increase of population. But he does not mention the extreme difficulty which has been hitherto felt in promoting inter-provincial emigration; all attempts in this direction have so far ended in failure, and a practicable scheme for drafting off the surplus population from the over-populated to the under-populated part of the country has yet to be devised. Sir Richard admits that there some exhaustion of the soil is going on in many districts; but he denies that the soil is being generally exhausted. The hard fact, however, remains that land in Upper India and in the Deccan now yields less than what it did under Native rule. The very disorders in the days of Native rule had a beneficial effect on the productiveness of the soil, as Sir William Sleeman has clearly shown in his "Tour through Oudh." Sir Richard then dwelt on the rise in wages as a sign of prosperity. Those, who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in this country, know that the improvements on which Sir Richard Temple lays so much emphasis are to be seen not throughout the length and breadth of the continent of India, but in a few places, the prosperity of which is due to exceptionally favourable circumstances. In the great centres of industry where there is great demand for labour, wages have of couse, risen. But in the interior of the country they are still very low. No one knows this better than Sir Richard Temple.

Let us, however, look to the other side of the picture. The depressed condition of the people of Behar has for a long time occupied the serious attention of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Irwin, a Bengal Civilian thus describes in his "Garden of India" the wretched lot of the people of Oudh:—"Taking the province as a whole, it is scarcely too much to say that a large proportion of cultivators have neither food sufficient to keep them in health nor clothes sufficient to protect them from the weather; that their cattle are miserably thin and weak from under-feeding; that they are hardly ever out of debt for twelve months together * * * * and that, except in specially favourable seasons, they are dependent on the money-lender for their food for from two to six months in the year. * * * * The Oudh tenantry and their families—men, women, and children do not, on an average, consume even so much as 20oz. of food-grain per diem. Well-fed-looking men are certainly the exception among them rather than the rule, and it is notorious that an able-bodied adult convict nearly always increases in weight after a few months on a gaol diet of 24oz. The condition of the Oudh cultivators might seem to be life reduced to its lowest terms. But there are hundreds of thousands all over the province compared with whom he, as Lear has it, is sophisticated; the landless village labourer is the thing itself! Everywhere, in every hamlet, there is a residuum of half-clad starvelings, who have no cattle and no means of livelihood save, perhaps, a tiny patch of spade-tilled land; and their labour remunerated at the rate of 4lbs. of coarse grain, or of three half-pence, or, at most two-pence farthing per diem. And even this wretched employment is not procurable all the year round. How, under-fed and almost unclothed as they are, they contrive to live through the cold nights of winter, which they often spend in field-watching to keep off thieves, is a standing marvel." Such is the state of things in a province *which was annexed solely for the good of its people*. The public has been made familiar with the condition of the Deccan peasantry by the events of the last five years; and the state of things existing in Madras has been graphically described by Mr. H. A. D. Phillip, of the Bengal Civil Service, in his "Blacker Pamphlet." How in the face of these facts Sir Richard Temple can assert that the material prosperity of India is increasing, is more than we can comprehend. In proof of the alleged increase of capital in India he states that money may be borrowed for not more than 6 or 7 per cent. and that Natives are now holding twenty millions sterling worth of British securities. European banks, no doubt, lend money at 6 or 7 per cent. to traders; but has Sir Richard any idea of the rates of interest which prevail in the Mofussil? As he was Governor of Bombay at the time when the question of relieving the indebted peasantry of the Deccan was under the consideration of Government, we presume he must have read the Report of the Deccan Riots' Commission. What light does that document throw on the rates of interest current in the interior of the country? The two hundred millions of people in British India hold twenty millions worth of British securities. This gives an average of only one rupee per head. This fact certainly furnishes abundant proof of the wealth and prosperity of India under British rule!

Speaking at Manchester and to the members

of the local Chamber of Commerce, Sir Richard Temple could not but discuss the question of the import duties on cotton goods. Nothing could be more decided than his opinion on this question. He would abolish the duties *in toto* at once and even irrespective of financial considerations, and he would even impose an Income tax for meeting the wishes of the cotton lords of Lancashire. He told his hearers that when he was Finance Minister of India, he "faced the unpopularity of insisting upon the maintenance of the Income Tax," with a view to the repeal of the customs tariff. Sir Richard Temple knows very well what amount of injustice, heart-burning and oppressions were caused by the practical working of the Income-tax in this country; and yet he does not hesitate to declare in the most emphatic manner that he would have retained that "odious" impost in order to have the means of making a free gift of some 80 lakhs of rupees out of the revenues of India to the powerful cotton lords of Lancashire. It is really a wonder that Sir Richard did not feel ashamed to make this declaration. Even Sir John Strachey did not go the length of saying that an Income-tax should be substituted for the cotton duties. The reasons which Sir Richard Temple gives in support of his opinion do not bear examination. We have over and over again shown in these columns that the cotton duties are not protective. In discussing this question it is important to bear in mind that in the Bombay Mills which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire, the manufacture is almost entirely confined to the coarser sorts of cotton goods, upon which, when imported, no duties are imposed. As a matter of fact the goods upon which duties are now levied cannot be manufactured in this country. Then, there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement that the partial remission of the cotton duties alone has led to an increase of imports into India. We would recommend Sir Richard Temple to study Sir Ashley Eden's remarks on this point in his review of the Administration Report of the Calcutta Custom House for 1879-80. We can easily understand that Sir Richard should be anxious to please the Lancashire manufacturers as they are possessed of great political influence, but we cannot forget that he owes a duty to the dumb and unrepresented millions of India, whose money has filled his pockets, whose country has made his fame, and who have no voice to make themselves heard.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

II.

WE resume our notice of Mr. Herbert Taylor's article on "the Future of India" in the March number of the *Contemporary Review*. He does not look with favour on the present method of governing India. He writes:—"Education is educated into a science, public service becomes dependent on examinations, towns are governed by municipalities, famines are scientifically treated, districts are made partakers of the mysteries of vaccination, of birth and death registered, of sanitary and census returns, of revenue survey and revenue settlement, of cattle-breeding and high farming. The great mass of the people look wonderingly on at all this sudden up rooting of their old customs." We do not understand what Mr. Taylor aims at in the passage just quoted. If his object be to direct public attention to the evils of over-Europeanization, he has our full and hearty support. But if his object be to maintain that India ought to be governed according to Asiatic ideas, we feel bound to protest strongly against the suggestion. Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Caird have clearly shown what incalculable mischief over-Europeanization has done in India. It is one of the main causes of the indebtedness of the peasantry over wide provinces of the Empire, and of the heavy drain of wealth from the country and its consequent impoverishment. But while we deeply deplore the evils of over-Europeanization, we at the same time hold that it would be a serious misfortune to India if she were in every respect governed by Englishmen according to oriental notions. It is the mission of England to raise India from the torpor of ages, and unless she fulfil this mission her conquest of this country cannot be justified. Improvements should, however, be slowly introduced, and it must not be forgotten that every change is necessarily an improvement. The introduction of European laws and institutions without regard to the circumstances of the country has been productive of immense mischief. When Mr. Taylor ridicules the notion of treating Indian famines scientifically, he should have explained in what way those terrible calamities should be dealt with. Would he leave the famine-stricken people to their fate, without taking any measures for relieving their sufferings? Though he does not affirm this principle in so many words, that is evidently his meaning. Again, how is the public service to be recruited if it is not to be made dependent on examinations? Mr. Herbert would, in the next place, make the Anglo-Indian the sole arbitre of the destinies of the teeming millions of this country. He says:—"The convictions, based on the experience of a life-time of the responsible advisers of the Viceroy may be cast aside by the will of a Secretary of State, ignorant certainly of India, and possibly of its affairs, and whose decision on any question is based rather on the political expediency of the moment than as regarding it as one link in a long chain of events in a pre-determined line of policy." The outcome of the present system of governing India, he thinks, is "that officers lose heart in their work, and the traditional loyalty of Englishmen to their duty, be it obnoxious or be it even against convictions begins to fade." We have never been in favour of the existing system under which a Secretary of State can cast aside his responsible advisers and act just as he likes. The mischief which may be caused by this system was fully exemplified when Lord Salisbury was at the head of the India Office. But the true remedy for the evil is not to be found in exempting the Indian Government from the control of Her Majesty's Government. Such a remedy, we do not hesitate to affirm, would be worse than the disease. Better that we should be governed by the caprice of a Secretary of State ignorant of Indian affairs but responsible to Parliament for his acts, than that we should be absolutely left to the tender mercies of the Indian services. Many defects have been discovered in the new system of Government which was introduced in 1858, on the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown. These defects should be rectified at the earliest possible opportunity. The law which controls the Government of India at the present time is in such an uncertain state that, as Mr. Fawcett has shown, in attempting to interpret some of its most important provisions, the highest authorities have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. The powers which could be exercised by the Council of the Secretary of State for India have not been defined, and the absolute divergence in the views as to the functions of the Council held by the Law officers of the Crown has been known for a long time. Yet the law is left in its present state of uncertainty. Indeed, as Mr. Fawcett remarks, the law which now regulates the Government of India is in a state of chaotic confusion. Under these circumstances, we hold that the true remedy for the evil pointed out by Mr. Herbert Taylor would be an amendment of the Act passed in 1858, and not the exemption of the Government of India from the control of Her Majesty's Government as proposed by him.

After what has been just stated, it is almost superfluous to say that Mr. Herbert Taylor is no friend of the educated Natives. Indeed, he looks upon the educational policy of the Government of India as a grave mistake. "The too rapid spread of education in India," to his thinking, "is to be deprecated." As regards this point we would recommend him to study carefully the results of English education in India as depicted in Lord Northbrook's memorable Birmingham address. Mr. Herbert Taylor, of course, protests against the increased employment of Natives in the public service." He contends "that those who recommend it act in direct opposition to the opinion of the great majority of officials engaged in the actual administration of the country—the men, that is, who know the natives most intimately." Here Mr. Taylor fully discloses the sources from which he has drawn his inspiration, in discussing the future of India. That the Indian services should be opposed to a man to extended employment of Natives in the public service, is the most natural thing in the world. Whenever the Government announces its intention to admit Indians to some of the higher offices, the services rise as one man and their representatives in the press severely criticize the course which the Government intends to adopt. All the old and well known objections are at once brought forward, though these objections have been refuted by experience, which is the safest and most reliable guide in such matters. Men like Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple who by their intimate knowledge of India and her people are qualified to speak with great authority on this subject, have borne testimony to the capacity possessed by our countrymen for the highest administrative work.

Mr. Herbert Taylor recommends the reduction of the Native army. He thinks that this reduction can be carried out with safety and benefit to the country. The Simla Army Commission has dealt with this question, and the opinions of the high officials who composed that Commission will naturally carry greater weight with the public than that of the obscure writer in the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Taylor speaks disparagingly of the Native Army of India. He observes:—"In a secondary way the army is still required for external warfare—secondary because the wars are mostly mere frontier expeditions, and also because the brunt of even these is borne by British troops." Lord Northbrook, in his Birmingham address to which we have alluded above, spoke in emphatic terms of the bravery, skill, and high character of the Native armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. The Native troops raised in the Punjab during the Mutiny, His Lordship pointed out, "gave at a most critical moment assistance and support, without which the struggle before Delhi might have had a very different result. And in the memorable siege of Lucknow, the Residency of Lucknow, in which the thoughts of every Englishman were absorbed during many weary months of suspense, faithful native soldiers shared all the privations and all the dangers of the British garrison." These are historical facts and cannot be gainsaid. Lord Northbrook also recognized the glorious part which the Native troops have taken in the Affghan war. We should very much like to know what Mr. Herbert Taylor has to say in refutation of Lord Northbrook's testimony. He should feel ashamed of the gross injustice he has done to the Native army of India and take the earliest possible opportunity to make amends for it. Mr. Taylor would also reduce the armies of the feudatory chiefs. He writes:—"That we, living as one may say by sufferance, by the mere force of the superiority of our race, in the midst of an alien population, should allow to be maintained by some of these aliens, a force that may some day strike us with fatal effect, is an anomaly which to a stranger can only seem an excess either of folly or bravado." Mr. Taylor, it must be said to his credit, has the good sense to admit that "Treaty obligations prevent any interference on our part with these armies." But, then, he contends that "Treaty obligations, even between power and power, are not treated as of much account now-a-days nor can they be ever binding between a paramount power and states surrounded by and dependent on it." Mr. Taylor has thus made the original and grand discovery that treaty obligations are not much cared for in these days of enlightenment and progress. He does not condescend to consider what effect the violation of treaties would produce upon the minds of the Native princes. Towards the conclusion of his paper Mr. Taylor lays down the principles upon which all Indian questions should be settled. He counsels his countrymen to cast aside "all self-deception" and "all expression of pharisaical philanthropy," and "boldly acknowledge what nine out of ten of us deny with our lips, though confessing in our hearts, that we are in India primarily for our own national good." That this will find an echo in the hearts of the vast majority of Anglo-

Indians does not admit of any manner of doubt. But high-minded Englishmen like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett happily do not take the same low and selfish view of the question. The present Prime Minister of England, in the course of a speech delivered in the House of Commons on 12th June 1879, declared that the administration of India, "in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us, except in the exact and precise proportion that that administration confers benefits upon that Empire and renders India prosperous and happy." These noble words ought to be engraved in the heart of every Englishman.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that the fifth annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will take place at the hall of the Association on Friday next the 13th instant at 5 P. M. Prizes, medals and scholarships will be awarded on the occasion.

THERE WAS a severe storm in Assam. A correspondent thus writes to us from Gowhati under date the 4th instant:

We had a tremendous storm last night, the like of which never occurred at Gowhati within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the place. At about 10 minutes to 3 A. M. rumbling sounds were heard in the west like distant boomings of canons, and were immediately followed by the storm, which at first came from the west and then veered to the north. The fury of the storm lasted till half past 3 o'clock and within this short space of time did a great deal of mischief. Gowhati has almost been denuded of big trees—trees which withstood storms of 40 or 50 years past have been uprooted and laid level on the ground. A large number of houses have tumbled down, and the death of three persons is reported. The telegraph wire on the downward line is said to have been blown off. The Government Steamer *Kolodyne*, India General Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Debroogurh*, and the Ferry Steamer belonging to the Municipality, which were at anchor at the Sukressur Ghat have been driven ashore. The Government Yacht *Sonamuki* and a flat have been smashed, and many a native craft laden with mustard seed and other goods have been sent adrift. But the greatest loss has been sustained by Dangaria Balaram Phukan, one of whose elephants worth about 3,000 Rs. having been killed by the fall of a big tree. We do not know what mischief has been done by the storm in the interior of Kamrup and other parts of the province.

LORD HARTINGTON thus explained the terms which the Government of India has entered into with the Rothschilds for the execution of the line from Calcutta to Jessore and Khulnea:

The Government is to provide the land free of cost to the Company and to grant them a lease for 99 years. Government is to have the option of purchasing the line at the end of 30 or 50 years on paying £125 for every £100 stock. On the termination of the 99 years' lease the works are to become the property of the Government, the moveable stock being purchased at a valuation. The capital as raised is to be paid into the Bank of England to the account of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Interest at 4 per cent. is to be advanced on money so paid till the line is opened, or until June 1886, whichever occurs first. The interest so advanced is to be repaid to the Government with interest for half the earnings of the line above 5 per cent.

These terms shew that the Government guarantee has been practically conceded to the promoters of the line. In some respects the Rothschilds have got better advantage. They will receive interest on capital during the period of construction.

THE FOLLOWING are the salient points of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Bill. The cardinal principle of the measure is the institution of a court which is to take cognisance of rent, and which in doing so will also, according to the provisions of the Bill, not be debarred from taking cognisance of assignment. In discussing the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone detailed the instances in which advances would be given from the public exchequer, and in further elucidating the principles upon which the measure is founded he pointed out that it was proposed to set up a system of limited and regulated freedom of contract between the landlord and the tenant, wherein, in consideration of the circumstances of Ireland, the tenant shall, notwithstanding, be fortified by certain provisions of the law as to his right of sale, and as to guarantees against arbitrary increase of rent. This would be restrained by certain rules. Compensation for disturbance would be regulated according to different rates, and the right to sell the tenant's interest would be universally established.

MURDER of natives by low Europeans we are sorry to say is becoming rather frequent. Even the *Pioneer* is constrained to write as follows:

The trial of the three soldiers of the 77th Regiment, whose issue is telegraphed by our Rangoon correspondent to-day, is one of a class of cases which have been of late deplorably frequent. The evidence taken at their committal, as reported by the Rangoon papers, was to the effect that the three men concerned had left their cantonment one afternoon armed with guns and a rifle, that shortly afterwards a shot had been heard from a field adjoining, upon which some natives coming up had found a Burmese on the ground dying from a bullet wound in the chest, and the soldiers standing near him. What makes the crime even worse is that it appears not oly to have been committed without provocation, but that the motive for laying hands upon the unfortunate man in the first instance was to rob him of some fifty rupees, which he had, or was supposed to have, on his person. Under these circumstances, most persons will be inclined to think that the murderer has been more fortunate than he deserved in escaping capital punishment.

The Allahabad correspondent of the Lahore *Tribune* writes:

Jack is at it again. This time he has done no more than shoot a black native. Two British soldiers, J. Slade and B. Smith by name, stationed in the Fort, went out a shooting the other day to a village on the other side of the Ganges. The first thing that caught their eyes was a beautiful peacock. As they were taking their aim at the bird, a villager, apparently its owner, interfered and entreated the brave Britons to spare the poor thing. Enraged at the audacity of the nigger, one of the heroic Teutons making him (the villager) the object of his mark, fired at him.

The greatest blessing which the British Government has conferred on the people of this country is the security of life and property. But the frequency of outrages upon poor natives by low Europeans shews that this blessing is diminishing.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Martin Wood has left Bombay for England—we do hope not for good. He was a journalist of distinguished abilities and high character. For several years the editor of the *Times of India* and until lately the proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Review* he did much to diffuse correct and sound views regarding Indian politics and to further the cause of Indian improvement. He is a warm and zealous friend of the people of this country, and was always ready to help them with his kind advice and advocacy. His departure is a great loss to India.

THE DESPATCH of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the Vernacular Press Act has been published as a Parliamentary paper. We give the following extract from it:

We agree with your Lordship in Council in thinking that this measure, especially as regards the former branch, the indigenous Vernacular Press, is open to grave objections, and that it is not desirable that it should remain permanently upon the Statute book. The latter branch also requires very careful treatment. It will be in your Lordships' recollection that the Act, as it finally became law, differed in several most material points from the scheme upon which the opinion of Local Governments had been invited, and that it was passed under circumstances which prevented it from receiving any public discussion. It seems to us, therefore, especially desirable to proceed with deliberation in dealing with the question.

The act of 1878 constituted a direct departure from the policy with respect to the Press in this country, which had been followed by the Government of India for upwards of 40 years. If it is repealed now it is very important that it should be done in a manner calculated to avoid the evils sure to result from frequent changes of system in regard to this important subject, and that the law, relating to seditious and libellous writings should be placed upon as permanent a footing as possible.

With this view, we feel that before proceeding to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, we ought to examine carefully, as your Lordship has suggested, in consultation with the Local Governments, whether any alteration of the provisions of the Penal Code relating to writings of the description above referred to is required, and, if it is, in what form it should be made. We are, therefore, under the necessity of postponing for the present the introduction of a Bill to repeal the Vernacular Press Act; but we beg to assure your Lordship that it is our full purpose and intention to take measures for repealing that Act immediately upon the reassemblage of the Government in Calcutta next winter. Our colleague, Mr. Stokes, thinks that the Act should not be repealed unless the Local Governments have had the opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the expediency of such repeal.

The reference to the Local Governments, we repeat, is wholly uncalled-for, if not injudicious.

A SCHEME of reorganization of the lower grades of the Subordinate Executive Service has been matured by the Bengal Government and will shortly be carried out. The great object of the revised scheme is reduction of the Subordinate Executive Service and establishments in Bengal and increase of their efficiency. The whole question was left to the investigation of a Committee especially appointed for the purpose. One grand feature of the recommendations of the Committee is that the distribution of the Subordinate Executive Service should in future be based on a divisional instead of a district arrangement. It has been further decided that under no circumstances whatever should Sub-Deputy Collectors be employed in the investigation of criminal cases antecedent to judicial enquiry, and that they should not be indiscriminately employed in the judicial disposal of criminal cases. The Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes being primarily executive revenue officers are to be chiefly employed in the interior on out-door work. The Canoongoes will be retained but their number will be reduced and their salaries will be increased. There will be altogether 36 Sub-Deputy Collectors on Rs. 150 a month, 37 do. on Rs. 100 a month, 17 Canoongoes on Rs. 75, and 50 do. on Rs. 50 or in all 140 at a monthly cost of Rs 12,875 or Rs. 1,54,400 yearly. An establishment of chainmen and messengers will be allowed on Rs. 8 and 6 each, but for them a monthly allowance of a certain sum will be given to each Divisional Commissioner to be allotted by them according to requirements. The whole cost under this head will be Rs. 24,420 per annum. A scale of travelling allowances has been sanctioned for Sub-Deputy Collectors, which will be at the rate of Re. 1-8 per day, and a mileage rate of 4 annas when travelling by land or river, and a rail-rate of one and a half anna per mile. Travelling allowance will be granted when the distance travelled exceeds 15 miles and the mileage rate will be given when for special reasons rapid journeys may be necessary.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggits and store-keeper. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

On the conclusion of the report of the Committee the Secretary submitted the accounts for the past year.

Baboo Doorgachura Law said that, before the adoption of the report and accounts was moved, he wished to make a few remarks on the President's speech. He was sorry that he was obliged to take exception to that part of the speech which touched upon the contribution made by England towards the cost of the Afghan war. It was anything but just to the people of India that only £5,000,000 should be contributed by the English exchequer towards the cost

of the war. In his opinion, England should have borne at least half the expenses.

Baboo Peary Chand Mitra had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and the accounts. Ordinarily it was not competent for him to move such a resolution; but he wished to state that although he was a member of the Committee of the Association, he was sorry to admit that he had taken no part whatever in their deliberations. Under these circumstances, he might well be looked upon as a non-member. While the report was admittedly interesting and instructive, he desired to place on record the gratitude of the meeting for it by moving its adoption. That was the twenty-ninth year of the society's existence. Thirty or forty years ago the growth of political training in Bengal was commenced, and two Hindoo gentlemen were instrumental in awakening the attention of their countrymen to matters of political importance: those two gentlemen were the late Dwarkanath Tagore and Prosonno Coomar Tagore. In the first instance, when the Government were about to resume lakhiraj lands, what was known as the landholders Association was established. Then the British Indian Association came into existence, and it was seriously apprehended at the time that it would not have a long term of existence. All the distinguished gentlemen who had been connected with the Society at its inception except the venerable founder opposite (Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee) had passed away. The speaker himself had taken a deep interest in the aims of the Society, and he always found that the following two gentlemen, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee and Prosonno Koomer Tagore, brought a great deal of useful and varied information to bear on the subjects which were discussed by the Association. It was by their exertions that the Society began to get a footing, and then hope was cherished that in the process of time the numerical strength of the Association would also be increased. Contrasting the days gone by with the present time, it was exceedingly gratifying to know that they had met there that day to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of the Association (hear, hear). The Association has not only progressed but is the pivot on which the sympathy and support of the whole native community are centred. This is more than the founders ever dreamed and I pray that it may continue to be the source of strength to the people and of useful co-operation to the Government. Various important questions as they had heard, had been discussed in the report, to which, however, he would not allude again. Great credit, he thought was due to the committee for the attention that had been paid to the representations which had been made to them; and while moving the adoption of the report, he had also risen to state publicly that the Association, as a body, felt highly grateful to the retiring President (Maharaja Narendra Krishna) for his regular attendance, for his uniform courtesy and amiableness to the members of the Association, and for the untiring zeal, energy, and ability displayed by him in the discharge of his onerous duties (hear, hear.) The speaker resumed his seat by moving the adoption of the annual report and accounts.

Baboo Charuchunder Mullick, who seconded the motion, eulogized the services rendered to the Association by the retiring President, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, and also referred to his distinguished ancestors, and the services rendered to the State and the country by them.

Baboo Joykissen Mookerji then addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen, I am very thankful to Babu Peary Chand Mitra for the very handsome terms in which he has referred to me. Neither I nor the late Prosonnocoomar Tagore were the sole promoters of this Association. Among the chief promoters of the Association were Sir Raja Radhakant Deb, Babu Ramgopal Ghose, and Raja Protapchunder Singh of Paikpara to whom a great deal of the credit bestowed on us was due, and the services rendered by them still remain on record. Having said so much, I beg leave to offer a few remarks and suggestions *appropos* of the annual report. It is a matter for congratulation that there is no longer any apprehension of the Draft Rent Bill prepared by the Rent Commission being introduced into Council. It contemplated so many radical changes and such wholesale confiscation of vested rights that there was little doubt that the strong opposition which it evoked from the community would not go for nothing. The second Draft Bill which has been prepared by Mr. Reynolds under the guidance of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is free from several of the objectionable features of the first Bill, and it bears unmistakable evidence of the large and varied experience which has been brought to bear upon it. There are, however some provisions in it, especially those relating to the creation of rights of occupancy and enhancement of rent, which are very objectionable, and I venture to hope that a further consideration and discussion of the subject will lead to a material modification of those provisions. I think that in all attempts at legislation it should be always borne in mind that it would be the height of unwisdom to enact laws which would alienate the sympthy and good feeling between the landlords and their ryots. Much mischief has already been done in this direction, but the self-interest of the parties has prevented the evil from attaining its maximum extent. Hundreds of petty cases of assaults, trespass by cattle, boundary dispute, and disputes relating to easements are still daily decided on the spot by landholders or their gomastas, and their tenants, who resort to them, are thus saved the heavy expense, loss of time and harassment which a complaint in the Criminal Court or a suit in the Civil Court entails. The cost of litigation has increased to an alarming extent, and I humbly suggest that if our enlightened Government be really anxious to do good to the ryots, they should, instead of making a large profit by the administration of justice, try to reduce the costs of suit as much as possible. At present, what with court fees, process fees, fees for attachment fees for affidavits, searching fees, and a number of other fees, which have been imposed by circular orders of the High Court, an ordinary suitor finds himself a great loser in the long run even if he wins his suit. This is a subject which I would earnestly submit to the consideration of Government and of our legislators. But the greatest drawback to the prosperity of the ryots has been the gradual reduction of the area of ryotti holdings and the system of joint tenancies. By virtue of our laws of inheritance, a ryot's holding is divided among his sons and daughters after his death, or held by them in joint tenancy. As this process has been going on for ages, we find numberless ryots whose holdings range from 3 to 10 beeghas. It is impossible to conceive a more deplorable state of things. It shows a condition of affairs which renders economy of time, labour, and money impossible, while the loss it entails to the public in the shape of diminished crop is great. A ryot with a small family can never maintain himself by means of a holding, which is less than 15 beegahs in extent. It is an area which is just enough to give employment to a plough and a pair of bullocks, and I think that if a restriction were placed on a reduction of a ryotti holding to less than 15 beegahs, it would materially better the condition of the Bengal peasantry. The question is doubtless surrounded with difficulties, but I think that if a law were passed to the effect that whenever a division of a ryot's holding among his sons should tend to reduce the share of each to less than 15 beegahs, the eldest son should have the right of buying up the shares of his brother—it would be a practical solution of the difficulty. Such a law would benefit the ryots infinitely more than a dozen rent-laws. Now that the amendment of the rent law is in contemplation, I would humbly draw the attention of Government to this all-important question.

Motion put and carried.

Office Bearers.

On the motion of Baboo Kissorylal Gossain, seconded by Baboo Sarodendranath Tagore, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year:—

(The list of office-bearers was published in our last.)

Motion put and carried.

Maharaja Narendrakrishna now vacated the chair, which was taken by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, the newly elected President.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, before taking the chair, desired to convey his grateful acknowledgments to the meeting for the honor which had been done him in appointing him the President of the Association. He said, the honor was great. Few honors could be greater than that of being elected the President of an Association which represented the nation, and included on the rolls all men of light and leading, the flowers of the wealth and the intelligence of the country. But deeply as he felt the honor he was not the less sensible of the responsibility which attached to it. The office had been held by some of the greatest men of his country. Sir Raja Radhakant, the first President, was universally admitted to be the leader of native society, and the ablest and the most profoundly learned man of his time. His successor Babu Prasannakumar Tagore was an able and clear-headed lawyer, most thoroughly conversant with the condition and the wants of the country, and enjoying the entire confidence of his nation. Maharaja Romanath Tagore brought to the service of the Association a breadth of mind and liberality of sentiments which few of his countrymen can claim, and they were combined with extensive and varied experience, profound judgment, and thorough appreciation of the wants, wishes and the circumstances of the people. Possessed of vast estates and the rare capacity for doing good the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore was born to lead, and his patriotism, his love for his people, his liberality of sentiments, and his zealous devotion to work, made him worthy of his high position. And last, though by no means the least, his much esteemed friend Maharaja Narendrakrishna in every way equalled his predecessor. His liberality, his ability and zealous and patriotic labours secured to him the respect of all. Dr. Mitra felt the disadvantage of coming as a successor to such great and representative men of his country, and it was not without much diffidence that he accepted the honor that had been conferred on him. He was not at all certain that he would be able to do justice to the selection the meeting had made, but he could most conscientiously assure them that his utmost efforts would not be wanting to do all that he could to further the objects of the Association, and he hoped that with the aid and co-operation of the distinguished Vice-Presidents and members of the Committee of Management he would not be found altogether wanting. He thought too that the duties of the office of President had been considerably lightened of late. When the Association was first established it needed much the nursing of the ablest men of the country. A patriarchal system of management was then the best for its welfare; and it was meet and proper that those who brought it into existence and reared it up should continue for life to be its leaders. Among nations from that system two divergent courses can follow—one leading to hereditary rulers, chiefs, kings, Emperors, and autocrats culminating in the Divine rights of kings, and the other to Presidents of shorter and shorter tenure of office, speakers, chairman of each meeting, or moderators. The Association took the latter course. It could not think of hereditary Presidents, and so it reduced the period of service to the short span of one year. Not that the President ever exercised any power over the members. As some Nicobarians, when asked who was their chief or exercised power over them, very humorously said; "How can one man exercise power over so many of us?" So here one man could not exercise power over many. But the reduction of the period of service was the natural outcome of the principle adopted. Dr. Mitra could never think of exercising power. His duty, he took it, would be simply to see the rules of the Association duly enforced, to put to vote the resolutions that would be from time to time brought forward, and to announce the result of the voting. The Association had now completed the twenty-ninth year of its existence:—it was now in the hey-day of manly vigour and power—full of activity and enterprise—and needed no greater or more arduous service from him. But in whatever light the subject be viewed, he was deeply sensible of the high honor done to him, and begged to repeat his cordial thanks for the same.

Vote of Thanks to the Retiring President and Vice-Presidents.

Babu Charu Chunder Mullick moved that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to Maharaja Narendrakrishna, the retiring President, and Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, Babu Durga Churn Law, Nowab Asgar Ali Delwyar Jung, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble the Maharaja Luchmessur Sing Bahadur of Durbhanga for the ability, zeal and devotion with which they performed their duties during the past year.

Babu Nundolal Mullick seconded the motion.

Motion put and carried.

The names of the under-mentioned gentlemen were next submitted for election:—

Babu Hurry Mohun Bose, Zemindar, Howrah, proposed by Babu Baikant Nath Bose and seconded by Babu Charu Chunder Mullick.

Babu Juggodish Chunder Biswas, Zemindar, Dacca, proposed by Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur and seconded by Babu Srish Chunder Bose.

Afghan War Expenditure.

Babu Sirishchunder Bose addressed the meeting as follows:—Gentlemen, at this hard time of pressing financial embarrassments, when the country in fast sinking into debt, at a time when the millions of its inhabitants having emerged from the horrors of a dire famine, have been saddled with heavy taxes for protection against recurrence of similar calamities, nothing could be more welcome and productive of healthy effect than this contribution of five millions from the Imperial coffers towards the expenditure of the Afghan war, which was undertaken not with a view to "prevent" or "repel" an actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, but in the words of the late Prime Minister and Lord Lytton, with a view to "maintain and uphold the character and influence of England in Europe," and to "uphold the Imperial prestige of England in Asia."

The pecuniary contribution of England, I need hardly say, is not quite enough to make full compensation for the losses which India has had to suffer for England in defiance of equity and justice on more than seven previous occasions. But we do not attach so much importance to the amount as to the principle involved in the grant, followed by a noble precedent, as Mr. Laing said, in the debate in the House of Commons. This precedent, we believe, will not only serve as a warning to the British people not to support the views of those politicians, the be-all and end-all of whose principle is to make an immortal name in the annals of the political world by carrying on war on flimsy pretexts, but also serve as a great safeguard of India against a recurrence of adoption of the policy as carried out by the late Ministry, as Mr. Illingworth said in the debate.

A happier day had not yet dawned upon India since the establishment of the British Empire in the East than the date on which the debate took place in the House of Commons regarding the Afghan war expenditure. What could be more gratifying than to see the rulers of the United Kingdom, the arbiters of the destinies of India, publicly recognize in emphatic terms the rights and claims of India, which has notoriously no voice in the administration of its own affairs.

The Liberals on attaining office have redeemed their pledge England should bear an equitable and substantial share of the Afghan War expenditure, in consequence of which there hardly breathes a heart through the length and breadth of British India, the very chords of which do not vibrate with expressions of joy, thanks, and gratitude towards them.

It is said from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, but there are times and occasions when from the fullness of heart the tongue refuses to speak; the latter is the case with the Indian people. If, therefore, now they are unable adequately to express their thanks to Her Majesty's Government occasioned by a deep sense, of gratitude for their generous recognition of the just claims of their country, we can assure the imperial Parliament that it is not from any want of feeling, but from want of words to give full expression to our feelings. With these remarks I beg to say that the thanks of the Association be conveyed to the Hon'ble Houses which lent a listening ear to the loud and repeated appeals of India for justice.

Arrest of Zenana Ladies in Execution of Decrees.

The President laid before the meeting the following letter from the National Mahomedan Association:

4, Royd Street,
29*th April*, 1881.

Dear Sir,

The National Mahomedan Association proposes to submit a memorial to the Government of India in the Legislative Department against the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code (Act X of 1877) under the authority of which *purdanashin* women have been arrested under the process of the Civil Courts of the country. I am requested by the committee of management to enquire if the British Indian Association is willing to co-operate with the National Mahomedan Association respecting the matter in question.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Ameer Ali,
Secretary.

To the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Babu Kallynath Mitter remarked that he would like to say a few words on this important subject, and hoped that those present there would give it their undivided attention, and consider what would be the best remedy for the evil complained of. The question for consideration was this that, the *zenanas* of the Hindus and Mahomedans were threatened to be invaded under the garb of law, and were they going to allow this to be done quietly,—were they going to allow a system which had been handed down to them inviolate from time immemorial to be rudely tampered with—were they disposed to surrender a right which had been cherished and honored by their forefathers, a right which they had hitherto enjoying undisturbed, a right for which their brave Rajpoot ancestors had shed their blood—were they, he asked, going to allow the sacred precincts of their zenana to be invaded without even raising their voice against it? He hoped not. But before they entered upon a discussion of the subject, it would be well, he thought, if they saw how the matter stood. The only rule that could be found where the officers of the law could enter into a *zenana* was when they entered it for the purpose of seizing property, and then they could only enter it when the *zenana* was cleared of the females. Under the provisions of Act VII and the present Procedure Code there had been some change in the law, and *zenana* ladies could now be arrested. [The speaker here referred to certain cases which had engaged the attention of the High Court, and gave the result from which it appeared that the Judges were somewhat divided in opinion as whether *zenana* ladies of rank could be arrested for debt.] Referring to the last two cases the speaker said that there was no doubt that upon the law, as it now stood, a Judge had a perfect right to issue a warrant for the arrest of a *zenana* lady. But in a grave question like this, there were other circumstances which required to be taken into consideration. The good feeling of the country at large had always exempted *zenana* females from exposure and arrest and why should it now be considered necessary to violate the sacred and revered custom of ages by bringing them out of the *zenanas* under the rigour of the law and exposing them to all the indignities attendant upon an arrest? In the case of one of the ladies recently arrested, she was dragged out of the *zenana* without any ceremony, and as there was no place for her

in the civil jail she was taken to Russapugala, to the criminal jail there, and lodged with a horde of prostitutes who where undergoing sentences of imprisonment for omitting to present themselves for periodical examination. And this was the place where this respectable Hindu female was taken to and where she was confined for days together. It had been said that the feelings of native gentlemen had not found a sufficient expression, and it seemed from their silence that they countenanced it, and that they accepted the measure as a matter of necessity. All who had read the three leading native papers of Calcutta—he meant the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, and the *Bengalee*—would see that the native community looked upon this matter with grave concern, and protested against it and thought that something should be done to mitigate the evil. There could be very little doubt but that the three papers he had named represented the native public opinion of Calcutta. The matter was undoubtedly a very important one, and he was glad to see that the subject had attracted the attention of the Government, who had sent for the records of the case; and it was quite possible that the Government would, of its own motion, do something to put the matter straight; but it behoved them as representative men, as members of one of the most influential public bodies in Bengal, to take the matter in hand, and to go up to Government in the form of a memorial, stating how deeply aggrieved would the Hindus and Mahomedans feel if arrests of the description complained of were allowed to be made. In very few cases would it be found that parties or litigants had suffered from arrests not being allowed to be made, so that there was very little necessity for the continuance of a practice of this kind. It might, of course, be said that the remedy was in their own hands; that if they did not put the law in force, they had no need to fear. But it should not be forgotten that there would always be a number of unscrupulous and vindictive litigants, from whose hands it was necessary to protect *zenana* ladies. He might here state that in one of the two cases mentioned, the imprisoned lady was compelled to seek the protection of the Insolvency Court. In that case the litigant who sent her to jail did not derive any benefit by it beyond exposing her to the indignities which followed upon the arrest. They all knew that both Hindoos and Mahomedans had the joint-family system, under which they lived together, many of them in the same house, and they could just concieve (the idea of a *posse* of policemen entering the house, perhaps the room, to arrest one lady in which there were twenty others also! It was thus a very serious matter, and one which they ought to take notice of. The question, therefore, was, what would be the proper step to take? If the meeting had no objection, he would propose that the Committee be requested to take the necessary steps to memorialize the Government on the subject. He would conclude by moving the following Resolution: That the special attention of the Committee be invited to the subject with a view to the adoption of such remedial measures as may seem fit to them.

Babu Judulal Mullick in seconding the motion said:

The mover of the motion had dealt sufficiently well with the subject, and there was no need for any further remarks from him to commend the subject to their acceptance. They were all aware that the sacredness of the zenana had been respected from time immemorial, and bloodshed and other violent measures had been taken against those who had outraged it. It was true that the innovation in the law had not been enforced for a couple of years, but that was no guarantee that a repetition would not take place; it was therefore highly necessary that some remedial measure should be adopted. Babu Judulal hoped that the Government would in the exercise of its discretion, see fit to amend the law, and he was gratified to observe that the Government had, of its own motion, sent for the records of the case. For his own part, he would like to see the Committee go further, and ask that imprisonment for debt, in certain cases at least, be done away with altogether. Of course he fully realised the position that it would be rather awkward for trade to go on if imprisonment for debt were totally done away with; but any objection to this, he thought, would be met if discretion were left to the Judges, who should not exercise their clemency where parties wilfully tried to evade payment. He hoped this suggestion would also be taken into consideration.

Motion put and carried.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose, said:

GENTLEMEN,—I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Rainey of Khulna. The subject since we received the letter has been laid before the public in the columns of the *Englishman*. Mr. Rainey wants the Government of India to pass a short Act to save certain claims of zemindars. He asks, in fact, for an amendment of Sections 43 and 45 of Act X of 1877 or to be more precise for a further amendment of those Sections as they stand amended by Act XII. of 1879. The necessity for the proposed measure arises from a ruling of a divisional bench of the High Court.

The matter is entirely of a technical kind; and I fear I shall ill deserve your patient hearing if I were to enter into the full details of the legal question. I must also confess, gentlemen, that I am no lawyer myself and can lay before you at best but a lay version of what I fear is very much of a forensic quibbling.

The gist of the matter will however be found in this passage occurring in Mr. Justice Pontifex's decision. Referring to the section of law with the illustration appended thereto, he says:

"In my opinion there can be no reason to distinguish between a suit omitting to claim an earlier rent and a suit omitting to claim a later rent which is due at the date of its institution. The illustration certainly treats a claim to arrears of rent as *a single cause of action.*"

Suppose, gentlemen, you are entitled to a periodical payment, no matter whether of rent kistbundi or any other, and that on a particular date a number of such payments are due to you each of those payments being due on successive dates. The question is whether all these claims should compose *a single cause of action* or whether they should come under another section of the law whereby the litigant is entitled at his own option to unite them in the same suit but as so many *distinct causes of action.*

If the causes of action are distinct the litigant would be free to sue for the successive dues in whatever order he pleased so long as he was not barred by limitation. If on the other hand the claim for all those dues forms one cause of action the litigant would have to take care that every pice due to him on the day he institutes the suit was included in his claim.

Gentlemen, it is the fashion or the passion for aught I know, with a class of people to say that Bengalis are extremely litigious. I confess I do not quite understand the charge. Does the fault I ask lie in *not* taking the law into one's own hands and in seeking the help of those who are more concerned with clearing off the file than with maintaining the uniformity of law? Do people count out their hard earned money for fees to the court, fees for petitions, fees for copies, fees to lawyers, fees to peons and fees for what not because they *know* the law to be one thing and want to get quite another thing out of our judges and legislators—to wheedle it out of the brain power as it is called of this immense body-politic? Gentlemen, the glorious uncertainty of the law is increasing in the same measure as the blessings of a superior civilization are being showered upon us. And yet they say that we are litigious! But who does not know that it is only the law which makes us so?

Here gentlemen, is a matter in which, I venture to assert not one of us would care a cowrie if the law stood one way or the other! But since we have been hitherto permitted to sue for such recurring dues successively I do not understand why our legislators are to be supposed to have taken away the right by a side wind as it were. But at all events we ought to be told what *is* the law? And not one in a thousand or ten thousand can say what it is.

Prevision is the test of Science. But our wide-awake Government and no less vigorous judges cannot make the law visible to the certified legal advisers they have been pleased to provide us with. What then are people to do but try their luck and pay the piper!

Mr. Rainey wants you, gentlemen, to back him in his prayer to Government for an amendment of the law. Unfortunately I have found from enquiry that the point raised by him is one which the lawyer delights in as being what is called quite an arguable point. No lawyer would as I am informed hesitate to go before another divisional bench or to a full bench with a quiver full of arguments against Mr. Pontifex's ruling. Of course the result of such action is hid from mortal eyes! What however is the legislature to do? they cannot I fear interfere from day to day with every vagary of the Court? they must wait to see what construction is finally put upon their enactments by the judicial authorities. But, again, by the time they are in a position to understand the state of affairs the people, litigious as they are called, would grow accustomed to the judge-made law and regard as vagaries the interference even of the legislature. This interminable see-saw between the action of the legislature and that of the courts of so-called *justice* is really growing vexatious! But I do not think, gentlemen, we can go to the legislature and ask for relief in matters like these. For there is no end to such cases of hardship.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose moved that the letter of Mr. Rainey be referred to the Committee for consideration and disposal.

The Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjea seconded the motion.

Motion put and carried.

Thanks were voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 7th May, 1881.

Since our last report the commercial markets have rather manifested a weaker tendency and operations in consequence have been confined within narrow limits.

Piece-Goods. The weak constitution of this market could no longer sustain the activity which was forcibly brought about by means of heavy concessions in prices and terms of delivery against the natural consequence of a languid demand arising from want of financial facilities, heavy stocks and large supplies. Some transactions have however taken place but chiefly on the basis of concession in Grey, White and Coloured goods. Such operations even have now and then been interrupted by failures. Bankruptcy of late has become so frequent amongst piece-goods dealers that there is not a week without one or two cases being adjudicated; until some radical changes are introduced in this market Piece-goods trade will, it is feared, continue to be in a critical position.

Yarns.—There have been some transactions for import 40s. at reduced rate- B. Ms. are reported to have been sold at annas 4-9; and 4-6; country manufactured sorts 20s. and 10s. also found buyers but at reduced prices.

Exports.—This market has not also evinced much activity. Transaction in Oil-seeds, Wheat and Jute have been confined to a small extent without any change in prices.

Rice—About 45,000 bags of 2 maunds each of the following qualities found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table seeta	...	..	...	3	12	
Do. Gross	...	...	...	2	8	to 2 10
Ballam	...	..	...	1	12	to 2 1
Kheeari	...	...	...	1	8	to 1 13
Kazla	...	..	...	1	7	to 1 9
Raree	...	...	...	1	10	to 1 14
Monghy	...	..	...	1	12	to 2 0

Prices are advancing chiefly for coarse sorts.

MONETARY.

The Bank of Bengal has made no change in its rates for interest and discount. Six per cent. continues to be the minimum Bank rate on loans on deposit of Government Securities, in the market the rate is 4 per cent.

Government Securities have rather been less active and prices at the close ruled as follows:

4 per cent.	102 3	to	102-4
4½ „	109-12		

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Vice-Chairman, Dinagepore	2	0	0
Moonshi Dadar Buksh, Jajpore	13	4	0
K. Shashadi Iyer Esq., Bangalore	9	8	0
Secy. Residency Native Library, Indore	15	0	0
Unao Reading Club	6	10	0
Dr. Bhoobone Mohun Dutt, Khargpore	7	0	0
Babu Benode Behary Gossain, Boinchee	3	5	0
„ Tareeny Churn Lahory, Sujanagore	6	10	0
„ Tarruck Nath Mullick, Davigunge	3	4	0
„ Jogendra Nath Mullick, Midnapore	6	10	0
„ Gopal Caunder Banerjea, Diamond Harbour	13	4	0
„ Tareeny Persad, Bhangulpore	13	4	0
„ Poolin Behary Mott, Shibsagore	10	0	0
„ Doorga churn Ghose, Chittagong	10	0	0
„ Poorno chunder Mittra, Mozufferpore	20	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Ghosal, Cawnpore	6	10	0
„ Womesh chunder Roy, Julpigori	13	4	0
„ Shamadas Mozoomdar, Beerbhoom	3	6	0
„ Jodoonath Ghose, Dacca	10	0	0
„ Ombicca Churn Sen, Dinapore	10	0	0
„ Jadub chunder Banerjea, Ajoodhya	13	4	0
„ Mool Raj, Boolandshahar	13	4	0
„ Denonath Mookerjea Rai Bahadur, Hazaresbaugh	10	0	0
„ Shamachurn Mookerjea, Simla	10	0	0
„ Nundolal Sen, Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Woomalochon Mozoomdar, Muradnagore	13	4	0
„ Kumod Nath Chowdry, Krishnaghur	8	8	0
„ Nundlal Mookerjee, Boaleah	6	10	0
„ Phoneevooson Das, Manickgunge	5	0	0
„ Woma Churn Sen, Arkandi	13	4	0
„ Kader Nath Gangooly, Cuttack	10	0	0
„ Chunder coomar Chatterjee, Kissoriah	10	0	0
„ Shoshidhar Barooah, Nowgong	20	0	0
„ Tincorry Chowdry, Kanoo Junction	3	5	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 4, 1881.

GENERAL.—Babu Debi Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Begooseri, Monghyr, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment under the Board of Revenue on Butwara work, in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore.

Babu Koylashchunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka Bhagulpore is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Babu Debi Prosad.

Babu Prankissen Das, temporarily Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on the Noabad settlement work in that district, *vice* Babu Mohendronath Gupta, transferred.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Assistant Commissioner, Deoghur Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for twenty days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Babu Poornochunder Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bogra, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 18th January last.

Babu Gobind Prosad Sookool, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Julpigoree.

Babu Manicklal Pal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. J. Pratt is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade with effect from the 9th instant *vice* Mr. C. D. C. Winter, deceased.

Mr. Pratt will continue to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date in May next on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of the 25th instant for the supply of Sound Ironwood or Saul Sleepers in number and dimensions as detailed below:

	No.	L.	B.	D.
Wooden Sleepers.....	900	10′	10″	5″
Do.	15	15′	10″	5″

Tenders also for fair rejections of new Sleepers of the above dimensions from the East India or other Railways may be made separately and will be considered.

The Sleepers are to be delivered at the Bagbazar Municipal Depot.

Each tender must be accompanied with earnest money of Rupees 100 (one hundred.)

The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract for the proper fulfilment of his contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense. In case of failure the earnest money will be liable to be forfeited without further notice.

Any further information may be obtained from

RAJ CHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

THE adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 10th May 1881, at 4 P. M.

At the close of the Quarterly Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to confirm Proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 23rd and 30th of April.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED.

A Draftsman monthly pay Rs. 35. Apply to Executive Engineer, Bhagulpore.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Wanted a Superintendent for the New Drainage Works of Calcutta salary Rs. 300 per month.

Applicants must be of good general practical experience, thoroughly qualified in levelling and surveying, familiar with hydraulics, discharge through pipes and channels, and the arts of construction specially relating to conduits, roads, and buildings; must be also a good and expeditious draughtsman.

Applications accompanied by testimonials as to ability and character are to be addressed to the Engineer, and will be received by him up to noon of the 16th instant.

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Offers for the purchase of surplus materials at following minimum rates at the Kotrung brick-fields will be received by the Engineer up to noon of 16th May.

No. 2 Soorkee at Rs. 8-6 per 100 cubic feet.
No. 8 „ „ „ 6-4 „ „ „ „

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

CALCUTA MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders are invited for the carrying out by contract the conservancy work of the bustees in the Town of Calcutta ward by ward under the following conditions :—

1*st*—All filth, house refuse and rubbish accruing from day to day to be removed within 24 hours to the nearest refuse platform along Circular Road, and then loaded into Railway waggons, or to site of such tank in the vicinity as may at the time have to be filled up and then spread and levelled.

2*nd*.—All old accumulations of refuse to be removed within one month after signing of contract to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

3*rd*.—The refuse to be removed in carts of similar description to those now used by the Conservancy Department, or as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

4*th*.—All surface drains to be swept and flushed daily, and in cases where underground drainage exists, the gully-pits, pit-traps and other such adjuncts to be examined and cleaned once every week, and the silt removed in carts or spread on low lands within the bustee, as may be directed by the Road Superintendent.

5*th*.—All carts, cattle, tools and implements to be supplied by the contractor.

6*th*.—Parties tendering to state what forces in labor and carriage they intend to employ and the date on which they will be prepared to commence work. Contractors will be expected to execute a binding contract for the proper performance of their work.

7*th*.—All further particulars to be had on application to the Engineer to the Corporation.

8th.—Tenders are to be addressed under sealed covers to the Engineer to the Corporation who will receive them up to noon of the 11th May 1881. Each cover to be superscribed "Tender for Bustee Conservancy."

JAMES KIMBER, C. E.,
Engineer to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 494 of 1880 [wherein Barodapersaud Mookerjee is plaintiff and Goonomoney Dey is defendent] and dated the 26th day of August 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court House on Saturday the 4th June next at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon the following property namely.—

Lot 1. All that brick built dwelling house messuage hereditaments and premises No. 8 formerly No. 5, Jaleeatollah Street in the town of Calcutta being Block No. 19 North Division Holding No. 317 Registered in the Collectorate in the name of Bamasoondery Dassee and containing by estimation three cottahs and three powahs which according to the Collector's Pottah contains three cottahs nine chittacks and twenty feet and butted and bounded on the north by the dwelling house of Baucharam Paul, on the east by the tenanted land of Hurray Kisto Addy, on the south by the tenanted house of Woomamoney Dassee and Sreemutty Hurromoney Dassee and on the west by the Jaleeatollah Street aforesaid,

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction or at the office of Messieurs Ghose and Bose Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 12 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

GHOSE AND BOSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Calcutta, High Court, Original Jurisdiction.
The 28th April, 1881.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALORE. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action; but are PERMANENT; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
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For fuller information apply to the Agency, or to the Secretary, No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

ZOEDONE.

THE Indian Zoedone Company Limited will shortly import into this Presidency pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot. The celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE. A delicious sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from over study.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par and require building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department writes of it thus :—I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers.

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened, retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE.—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, author of The Elements of Indian Hygiene &c.

"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health restoring drink par excellences reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into Hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India.

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NEW NOVEL শৈলেশনাথ PRICE 12 AS.

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We beg to inform our Friends, Patrons and Constituents that we have opened a branch office at No. 83, Ezra Street, as authorized Plumbers, Gas-fitters, House and Drainage Contractors, under the style and designation of Mookerjee Chatterjee & Co. We undertake to finish all works that may be entrusted to us at a moderate charge with neatness and despatch and trust to be favored with their usual patronage.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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The same Provision, if commenced,

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month;
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at age 40, „ „ about Rs. 28 a month;
at age 45, „ „ about Rs. 41 a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

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Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

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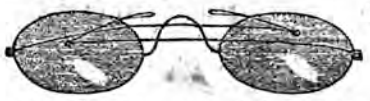

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Neutral tint	Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
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Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

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In conformity with Section 5 of Act V of 1854 a General Meeting of Proprietors will be held on Wednesday the 11th instant, at noon, for the inspection of accounts for the half year ended 30th April last the declaration of a Dividend, the election of Directors in the room of Baboo Tarineychurn Bhose and A. B. Sutherland Esquire who go out by rotation, but offer themselves for reelection, and in the room of the Hon'ble G. F. Mewburn. proceeded to Europe; and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, 2nd *May* 1881.

H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.

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Apply to Printer.

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IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from

MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad,

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Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Taubeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

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Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

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Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
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The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

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Indian Branch.

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